

Further Note on the Generic Name Muelleria.

By F. JEFFREY BELL.

I MIGHT have saved myself all the mental trouble to which I gave expression on p. 392 of the last volume of the 'Annals' had I remembered that Bronn, in a footnote to the explanation of pl. xlviii. of Band ii. of his 'Klassen und Ordnungen' (1860), says that *Mülleria* has been used five times before Jäger, and writes "*Actinopyga Lecanora*, nob. (*Mülleria Lecanora*, Jäg.)." *Jaegeria*, then, must be withdrawn, and the very excellent name of *Actinopyga* used in its place. I may advise the possessors of Mr. Scudder's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus' to add, in its alphabetical order,

“ *Actinopyga*, Bronn, Hol. 1860.”

On a Copepod (Cancerilla tubulata, Dalyell) parasitic upon Amphiuira squamata, Delle Chiaje. By M. A. GIARD.

In 1879 the author noticed the existence on the French coast of a curious Copepod parasitic upon *Amphiura squamata* *. A single specimen of the species had been observed and figured by Dalyell in 1851 ('Powers of the Creator,' vol. i. p. 223, pl. lxii. figs. 1-5) under the name of *Cancerilla tubulata*. At Wimereux the parasite is exceedingly rare; it is more abundant at Concarneau, where it was probably observed by P. J. van Beneden ('Commensaux et Parasites,' p. 138); but it is at Fécamp that it may be most conveniently studied. There the *Amphiura* is very common in the small pools with Corallines, and about one in every ten is infested by the parasite. The female *Cancerilla* is generally attached to the oral surface of the disk at the base of one of the arms, with its head turned towards the mouth of its host. The body of the parasite and its two ovigerous sacs are usually about the same size and arranged in a triangle, which is easily seen by the naked eye.

The cephalothorax is widened transversely and in form resembles the carapace of the common crab, whence the name of *Cancerilla*. It has a membranous lateral margin bearing stiff hairs. The first pair of antennæ are short, seven-jointed, with joints one and two larger and closely soldered together. They bear numerous hairs, especially on the outer side. The antennæ of the second pair are rather long and converted into prehensile organs, terminated by a strong hook. The mandibles are reduced to a styloid appendage with a tuft of very fine hairs at the extremity. The maxillæ have a wide base bearing three strong divergent points, striated transversely at the end. The two pairs of foot-jaws are robust and organized for prehension. The first pair of thoracic feet is biramose;

* Journ. Anat. et Physiol. t. xv. p. 452, note 1.